From The New-Orleans Delta. THE COMMON-WEAL OF ROME.

BY JOSEPH BRENAN. The following verses were written on the occaon of the Declaration of Roman Independence, in 1848. France had not then crushed her sister Repablic. Everything looked hopeful for the new nasonality, and it was by no means strange, that a juvenile rhymer, like ourselves, should indulge in hepes which have proved delusive. It may not detract from the merits (if any exist) of the following lines, to state they were composed, or rather improvised in a cell of Old Kilmainham Prison, Dublin, where the writer was then suffering a political imprisonment ]

"A Republic has been proclaimed in Rome.

"A Republic has been proclaimed in Rome."
[Newspapers of the Day.

Iv came, like the voice which in Patmos told
The wondrous tidings to John:
And grand, as another Apocalypse, rolled;
Earth shook, as it thundered on.
The pale, stooped student, grew flushed and
As he hailed the opening afon proud,
For the spirit of Rome had burst its shroud,
And Humanity sang Pacan.
The news careered o'er the mountain high,
And swam on the ocean foam,
And the people hailed Man' destiny,
In the Common-weal of Rome.

The Mother of Nations had lain in a trans-

By the Common-weal of Rome:

A tomb was built by Herod's hands,
O'er the corpse of his Lord and King;
But, though girt around by the hireling bands,
The chainless soul took wing.
So they built o'er Rome, a tomb accursed,
And watched her through Centuries' night;
But the hour has tolled, and the tomb has burst,
And the Spirit has leaped to the light.
And the Roman stands on the Roman sod,—
Sublime as his own great Dome,
And offers the grandest anthem to God,
In the Common-weal of Rome.

Rienzi's vision has taken form, And Petrarch's dream is fulfilled: Their Prospero-thoughts have raised a storm,— It has cleared the air, and is stilled; For the blood of the martyr will ever take root,

For the blood of the martyr will ever take roos,
And enrich the soil which it stains.
And the Tree of Freedom will deepen its root
In the drops which have leaked from his veins.
Then hurra! for the Tribune, whose thought takes
Whose soul makes the Future its home: [form
And hurra! for the light which has sprung from
For the Common-weal of Rome! [the storm,

LETTERS ON HUNGARY ..... No. XV.

BY MR. BRACE.

THE DELIVERANCE OF HUNGARY.

It may be interesting at this time, when

se much new attention is drawn to Hungarian mat-

ters, to give my impressions of (a subject likely soon

to become practical to the public) the chances of Hungary in another struggle. As I am probably the

Arst foreign traveler who has mingled much with the

people since the revolution, it is hoped the opinions

and facts presented here may have the more value.

weigh carefully the chances of another revolution

in Hangary, is, will the whole nation be united?

The first thing to be considered, if one would

The jealousies of Croat toward Magyar, the antipa-

thy of Slavenian for Hungarian, and of Wallach to

all, in the last war, exceedingly checked and ham-

pered all the operations of the defending army.

There were forces enough wasted in the guerilla

warfare with the Croats and Raizen, who had been

deceived and stimulated by the agents of Govern-

ment in a most singular manner against the Hun

garian Ministry, to have held the whole army of the

Russians at bay. There was no great danger, to be sure, ever from these enemies, still the mere fear

of them kept large bodies of soldiers always posted

in that part of Hungary , and these petty conflicts exhausted the resources of the richest district of the

country. Then again in Siebenburgen-the only

part of Hungary, perhaps, where there was any peasant-war—the Wallach peasants had been ex-

ceedingly excited by the priests and officers of Gov-

ernment against their old Protestant landlords. Though Bem's campaign in this province was per-

haps the most glorious in the war, it would have

been more completely successful if the peasants had been with him. They hung upon his march, and in various ways exceedingly hampered his more im-

If the various " Nationalities " had been more

completely in harmony, and if the peasants had been everywhere favorable to the cause, a much better

plan too of the campaign might have been formed.

The Hungarians could have made their base the

mountains of Siebenburgen, and the marshy, diffi-

cuit country near the Lower Danube, where they

could have fought every step of ground, even as the

Spaniards did through their mountains, against Na-

A few months' delay, too, would have saved them,

as no foreign army could at all endure ther Theiss-

fevers, as they call them, which come on usually in

September and October -- and are a terrible scourge

As it was, with foes on every side, they were forced to make their center and base the open Hun-

garian plain, which it was not possible to defend

coldness of the "Old Conservative Party" and of the

Masnates," to cramp the full efforts of the Nation.

Would all these diverse parties and races in Hun-

I do not hesitate to say, after careful observation.

and intercourse with every class of society, that a

well-supported movement would carry with it every

them, the utter and most unparalleled stupidity of

them, the utter and most unparalleled stupidity of the administration of the Austrians, since the revolution, over the races of Hungary—all, which prudent stateamen would have gained, they have lost. The affections of the peasants, the confidence of the moneyed men, the loyalty of the once faithful "Nationalities," the attachment of the "Conservatives"—all, they have let go, as though their Empire, was founded on the most immovable basis. They have appeared to revel in the pride of their victory. It seemed as if they were determined to contrive every measure so as most to gall and offend the quick National pride. No conclutatory measures; not a show of forbearance or generosity, such as would

show of forbearance or generosity, such as would have wiped away, with minds like the Hungarians

centuries of wrong-all-cold, harsh, humilating op-pression. They had forgotten that the Grand Aus-trian Empire rests on a foundation of sand, and they have trodden the conquered under them, as though affection, and loyalty, and the like, had no relation

affection, and toyairy, and the fike, had no relation to a power such as theirs.

They have tempted the peasants with public promities—such as that of redeeming the "Kossuthmotes"—which they have never kept: they have shorn them of every privilege granted them by the Hungarian Ministry—and laid the intolerable raxes of Austrian bankruptcy upon their shoulders.

The various races of Hungary, who had so faithfully served them, they have not any the more

The various races of Hungary, who had so faithfully served them, they have not any the more spared. The Croat has lost his Provincial Legislature, which he enjoyed under the worst Hungarian domination. On him and on every other, Wailach and Slavonian, and Raizen, have come the oppressive taxation of Austria, the annoying police system, and the insulting rule of "martial law," as if they equally were among the conquered.

The "Conservatives" too, and the higher nobility, and themselves alike cast aside, now that they have served the turn of their masters. Not a reward for one, coldness at court, continued insult against

for one; coldness at court; continued insult against the nation, which no Hungarian can ever cease to

No one can understand, who has not been among

class and race and party upon the Hungarian soil.

gary join in another effort for Independence

Beside these elements of disunion, there was the

on the low-lands to strangers.

against superior numbers.

portant movements.

ENGLAND, Friday, Nov. 14, 1851.

The Mother of Nations had lain in a trance,— A trance that was long and deep,— But the thunder-march of freemen in France, Aroused her from her sleep.
And she raised her head, sublime, again,
And gazed o'er the universe wide;
The hot blood tingled in every vein, And she caught her ancient pride.

The chain was snapped on the limbs of the slave;
And he won a freeman's home,—
Yea! the spirit of Brutus was stirred in the grave,
By the Common-weal of Rome! And she caught her ancient pride

in a few days, from the whole people, to fight for Hungary.

Then it should be further remembered, that over 100,000 Honveds—tried Hungarian soldiers—are dis-Then it should be further remembered, that over 100,000 Honveds—tried Hungarian soldiers—are distributed through the Austrian ranks, the bravest soldiers of the "Imperial Army." Any one who knows any thing of the Hungarian character would not hesitate a moment in saying that, in another general uprising for Hungarian independence, with Kossuth's name heading it, every man of these would desert to the ranks of their countrymen. The last thing, after years of exile and suffering, which the Hungarian will forget—the last feeing which will thrill his heart, however new and happy are his circumstances, will be his love for his dear, sorrowful, broken Hungary.

My hope for the Future of the Nation rests much in this most wonderful attachment of almost every man for his country.

man for his country.

Besides the general vigorous appearance of the population. I was much impressed with the spirit every-

of feeling like what I had observed in many parts of Germany—a depression—a hopelessness—a cowardly resignation, as if injustice and force had triumphed, and there was no hope ever again of their defeat.

But there was little of this, men were sad, it is true they mourned for what no future victory could ever restore to them, they felt, too, the bitterness of their disgrace and degradation—but there was no uter despair. "Gon could not let such a fearful wrong be consummated!" they often said, and it was evident they were certain within themselves, that all tuture years of grinding oppression could not destroy their "longing unspeakable" for Freedom. Noman looked on to peaceful years. There was the dark anticipation with all that these next few years would witness a most fearful struggle in Hungary. But, I think, there was with most the stern and manly determination to meet it—to die in it, if necessary—but

think, there was with most the stern and many de-termination to meet it—to die in it, if necessary—but never, while there was a shadow of hope, to give up one inch to the advance of Tyranny.

Let no one expect anything for Hungary from con-spiracies. The character of the people is too open and honorable for such movements. They never could keep a secret in the most dangerous political times of their history, and the Austrians would out-wit them at once in any secret intrigues.

wit them at once in any secret intrigues.

The danger which Austria has to fear, is from one of those sudden outbursts of passion, which no government can anticipate or control. They will goal on the gallant nation until it turns upon them, almost in the torse of markets.

for freedom or revenge, but none which history has recorded will be like that when Hungary rises once recorded will be like that when Hungary rises once more to be free. A nation of strong men, empittered and maddened by years of insult, and oppression, and degradation, will be fighting in despair. There will be no hope and no escape—mercy will not be thought of. I know the people, and I am sure that there is hardly a man on the Hungarian plain, from the clergyman of the village to the lowest peasant of the manus, who will not grash, sythe or sword for this prairie, who will not grasp scythe or sword for this last contest. It will be the final effort—the last struggle of a nation for life.

In the event of any such outbreak, nothing is to be

In the event of any such outbreak, nothing is to be feared from the Austrian soldiers, within the country. They are few in number compared with the multitudes around them, and, except in Grosswardem and that neighborhood, quite as disaffected, often, as the people themselves.

The two great difficulties will be, first, in the want of come, and seconds, in the interference of the Russelman and seconds, in the interference of the Russelman.

The two great difficulties will be, first, in the want of arms, and secondly, in the interference of the Russians. If it were not for these two dangers, there could barely be a doubt of the result. If Hungary could receive foreign assistance, either from America or England, there would be little trouble from the want of arms. A small squadron landing at Fiume could supply the whole people with arms in an incredibly short space of time, and with a year or two of opportunity they would manufacture all which would be hereafter required, as was the case in 1848 and 1849.

But of all the events which promise brightly for Hungary, there is none more hopeful, than the recent advent of Kossuth upon these shores of England. A more strange succession of events one could hardly imagine. That a homeless fugitive, the victim in a struggle for which the English people had never expressed any sympathy, should be even noticed, on his arrival here, was remarkable. Londen is full of Revolutionary heroes. But that this foreigner should at once, rise and address audiences, in the English tongue, in a style, if not as grammatical, yet quite as expressive, as that of their best orators, that the simple earnestness of his manner and the granduer of his sentiments should gradually awaken in this steady, methodical English people, an enthusiasm, such as no native orator has excited for centuries until the progress of the exile, became a triumphal march, such as no Emperor or General would ever recieve in England, was a result scarcely any one would have dreamed of. Everything too has added to the impression, as if an expensit destiny had been researched. result scarcely any one would have dreamed of. Everything too has added to the impression, as if an especial destiny had been reserved for this effort of

His long imprisonment, the churish refusal of the French Republic to allow him to land; the gauntlet, as it were, thrown down to him by the greatest journal of the world, which had so often "written down" much more famous men; the growing sense, through the community, of the hight to which oppression on the Continent had reached, all, increased the force of his really impressive words. But nothing can explain his wonderful reception in England except the man himself.

heard in Hungary of his power, I am thoroughly sur-prised at what he show, himself here. I had ex-pected a brilliant, fervic declaimer—yes, a great or-

I find, too, everywhere in Europe, that our own public men of all parties are coming more and more to the conclusion, that some change will soon be required in our own foreign policy; that the principles which fitted our youth may not equally fit our manhood, that there are duties of generasity and of sympathy for the oppressed, and for those struggling for their rights, as well as those of expediency and interest. And who can doubt that the voice of the people with us is more and more urgent every year for such policy? Let those who would direct or employ these sympathies look well to it.

In view of these various considerations, and from

speir of your country! Our common experience under a crushing oppression, of the kindness which I have received at the hands of your countrymen, embolden me to speak freely to you. Your brethren at home, in this their hour of darkness and bitterness, warn you, through me, in your new cares and your strange occupations, not to forget your fatherland.

" Tell them." have they often said to me, "that we

"Tell them," have they often said to me, "that we never forget them; that we want for them here!"

Hungarians! your cause has only gained ground in its de'eat. Your manly bearing to your mind rounes has won the rerard of men who knew nothing of your wrongs. The researches of each candid observer have only convinced the world that you understood and struggled for the highest rights of freemen. The words of your Leader and Statesman are recommended. g lessons in political justice, and inspiring the exaited sentiments of liberty to the freest people

of the earth.
Your cause has never stood better. Austria is hopelessly bankrupt. The whole empire—Austrian Italy, Bohemia: yes, Vienna itself trembles with the surges of revolution below. Your nation are united, surges of revolution below. Your nation are united, as they never have been in your past history—peasant and noble, Slavonian and Magyar—all is ready for the great, final blow. It is your duty to be in reachness. Another year may see the grand struggle open on the plains of the Theiss and the Danube. Every thing promises success from every side. But more, than from all these sources—I say it without irreverence or cant—are you and every lover of freedom to take comfort from the truth, that above these wrongs and oppressions, there is a Gop, loving justice.

Let us not despair, under Him, of Hungary's de-

KOSSUTH IN NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions to the Hungarian Fund. In consequence of the Dinner which took place lust evening at the Astor House, no deputa-

tions or introductions were received yesterday mor-Agreat number of persons called at the Irving House to pay their respects to Kossuth, but he was engaged in his study, and no person was permitted to see him. It was understood that he was unwell, and suffering from pains in the chest.

A letter has been received by Gov. Kossuth, from Mr. O'Reilly, of the telegraphic line, offering a subscription of \$1,000 to the "Kossuth Fund," or to set apart 500 acres of land for the use of the Hunga-

Messrs. Bernheimer Brothers, forwarded a letter yesterday morning to Kossuth which contained a check for \$200, to be devoted to the cause of Hun-

On Saturday night at the Opera-House, Mr. Israel Saloman, of City Hall-place, forwarded a note to Kossuth, with the offer of \$100 and a check for that

Mr. John F. Gray, of New-York, sent a letter to Magyar yesterday morning, containing a check A Gentleman who wishes to be nameless before

A Gentleman who wishes to be nameless before the public, sent a letter contaming a free will offering to Hungary, in the shape of a check for \$250.

Mr. Henry Crossman, of New-York, has sent a check for \$100 to the Kossuth Fund.

A lady, Miss Ellen Greenwood, of Norwich, sympathises with Kossuth and Hungary, and presented him with a polite note contaming \$25.

An anonymous gentleman made a donation of \$5 to the Fund.

The firm of Lloyd, Warrey, Salvest of the State of

firm of Lloyd, Warner, Salter & Co. pre sented a donation of \$200 to the Rossuth Fund, and in the letter in which the check was inclosed, the best wishes for the Hungarian Cause were expressed. The following note was received by Governor Rossuth yesterday, in company with a donation

of \$4:

New-YORK, Dec. 15, 1851.

Six: The sum enclosed is half of my wages for the pastweek; though small it may do some good.

Yours, with respect, WM. SMART.

The following letter from Flushing, Long Island.

will show how ardent is the feeling in that quarter in favor of Hungary. The donation, though a small one, is the honest offering of a truly sympathetic heart:

FLUSHING, Monday, Dec. 15, 1851. FLUSHING, Monday, Dec. 19, 100.

GOVERNOR KOSSUH-Sir: You will please accepths \$3 to assist Liberty's cause. It is all I have convenient or could possibly spare; it is the filst part of on month's pay, and the balance there are five persons depending on it. Would to God I could give you a thousand, would give it as cheer ful as this; but as your glorious se says, "many drops make an ocean," take it, and God ble you. He that give h to the needy lendeth to the Lord Herry Care. Such letters as the above speak for themselves, and

they show that what Kossuth calls "practical aid is really to be found in America.

Presentation of \$200 by Workingmen. At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning a deputation from the workingmen employed in Herring's Salamander Safe Manufactory on Water at , New-York, called at the Irving House for the pur pose of presenting a donation of \$200 to the Kos suta Fund. It consisted of Mr. Silas C. Herring, Mr suth Fund. It consisted of Mr. Silas C. Herring, Mr. M. Mossman, general foreman of the establishment Mr. F. Hartiz, foreman of the cabinet department Mr. James H. Crygier, foreman of the lock department, Mr. Hugh Robinson, foreman of the machinists, Mr. James Taylor engineer. Mr. C. Paul, a lock maker: Mr. Andrew Breakay, ornamental painter, and Mr. George W. Meyers, captain of the Salamander Guards. painter, and Mr. George W. Meyers, captain of the Salamander Guards.

As Rossuth could not be seen, Mr. Howard in-troduced the deputation to Mr. Pulszxy, and Mr. Herring addressing him, said that his workmen, who were 200 m number, had thought it proper to raise the amount of \$200, for the purpose of en-couraging the cause of Hungary, and they were then repared to present it.

couraging the cause of Hungary, and they were then prepared to present it.

Mr. Hossman being then introduced, ebserved that he would merely remark that as Kossuth had recom-mended action rather than mere show and sympa-thy in the cause of Hungary, they had made an effortto prove that workingmen were not only talk-ingmen but men of action also. They had raised that small fund as a commencement of the working man's subscription to the Hungarian Fund. He then

that small fund as a commence of the the read the following document:

"The undersigned, a Committee on behalf of the Operatives in the employ of Mr. Salas C. Herring. manuacturer of the Salamander from Sates, seg of you to accept of the sum of \$200, as their contribution towards the proposed "Kessath Fund," for the cause of Hungary." Signed by the Committee.

He then handed the above letter with a check for \$200 on the Broadway Bank.

Mr. Pulszky replied: It gives me much pleasure to say that, of all the addresses Kossuth has received, the recent the most invariant and acceptable ear

to say that, of all the addresses Kossuth has received, this is one of the most important and acceptable, especially as it comes from the working classes, upon whom the prosperity of the nation is founded. The political elevation of the people depends on the working classes, and you have the thanks of Kossuth, who will be glad to find that the working classes can both speak and act. I hope you will excuse Kossuth for not being able to see you, as he is unwell, and has to prepare himself for the Press Dinner. The deputation shook hands with Mr. Pulszky and retired, and as one of them left the room, he placed \$10 in the hand of Pulszky to add to the Fand.

Kossuth's Reply to the New-York Typographi cal Society.

The following answer was received by the President of the New-York Typographical So ciety, from M. Kossuth yesterday morning, in re ply to the address presented on Monday last, making him an honorary member, and extending to him an invitation to attend the Printers' Banquet, on the 16th of January, in commemoration of the birth-day of the illustrious Franklin

of the illustrious Franklin:

New York, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1851.

Dear Sin-I feel greatly honored by receiving the certificate of honorary membership from your Society, to which I sincerely wish every success.

It would give me great pleasure to attend your dinner in commemoration of the birth day of the great Dr. Franklin, on the 16th of January; but as I cannot tell is what part of the country I shall be engaged at that time, I must respectfully decline your invitation. Should circum-viances give me an opportunity to attend, nothing will give me greater pleasure than to do honor to the memory of sucla great man.

I am, Sir,

With the highest regards,

Your obedient servant,

L. Kossuth.

JAMES WHITE, Esq., President of the New-York Type

Invitation of the Bar to Kossuth. The invitation to meet the members of the Bar has been accepted, to take place on Friday evening next.

Kossuth's Speeches

A correspondent, who thinks small beer of the business of sending Deputations from Hardscrabble, Pigwacket, Pettiplace, &c., to make Speeches to Kossuth and constrain him to make speeches in reply, makes an incidental suggestion in aid of the great cause to which he is devoted-as follows .

That ALL the Letters, Reports, Speeches, Addresses, &c., of Louis Kossuth, that can readily be found in the journals or furnished by himself from the commencement of the Hungarian strug gle until his reception by the Congress of the United States, be instantly collected and published, with the necessary introductions and notes, in one large volume, for the benefit of the cause. Mr. Pulszky can aid very materially with his knowledge of facts and languages. Governor Kossuth himself will be ready to answer the editors' questions, and Mr. D, who understands the whole subject. I believe, better than any American, can be associated with Mr. Pulszky in the revision, arrangement, and illustration of the work. For myself, whose competence for that part of the duty you very well know. I will undertake the humbler task of superintending its manufacture.

superintending its manufacture.

How much the Works of Kossuth would make. I am not prepared to say very confidently but I think they may be included in a volume which it will cost to manufacture, on small paper, \$2 a copy, and on large paper, \$2 a copy; nd the small paper copies might be sold for \$5

and the large paper copies for \$10; and there

Now, I believe that from 20,000 to 50,000 copies might readily be sold, if the matter were well managed, and the results, in direct profits, for the Hungarian fund, would be very considerable, while the ample demonstration the book would afford of the justice of the Hungarian cause, of the funess of Kossuth to be its leader, and of our cities as a result of the funess of and of our duties as a nation and as individuals. in this crisis, would induce continually such di-rect contributious as you challenge in to-day's

Kossuth can find time, amid his multifarious duties, to take any personal share in the work

IRELAND. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

There is a phrase current on 'Change, regarding monetary affairs, which precisely expresses the condition of most of the States on this side the Atlantic. The reporter of the state of the money market says, "It is uneasy." This is exactly the case with the States of Europe uneasy,-restless, anxious, suspicious, alarmed One class wondering where the outburst will begin,-in hope; another class waiting for it,-in fear; for all classes anticipate it somewhere, and are quite sure, from the complicated and intermingled interests of all, mutually involving one another, that, take place, where it will, it willmore or less, affect the whole.

center, with arms outstretched on all sides,-to should enkindle the smouldering flame of demo mons, followed by a dinner to afford op tions" of the Roman Catholics in general and the "wrongs" of Ireland in particular, boasts of the 'desperate loyalty" with which the Irish Catho lies adhered to their "religion and their kings when the Premier's ancestors and their English associates were "chopping off the head of one king, and banishing another-to take a successor from the poor-house and put him on the thronehe has made arrangements, with men his equals for the purpose of increasing the odium in which the intermeddling policy of the British Government has caused her to be held all over Continent al Europe, and preparing them to take vengeance when the hour of retribution arrives. There was a time when men would have been readier to think and to do all this than to boast so openly of it; but Dr. Cahill adds, that he does no tear the Premier, for that, in the ticklish state of his Government, he will be compelled to prefer courting the favor of the Catholic prelates to prosecuting them for their studied and openly gloried-in violation of the "Anti-Titles Act."

THE DOUBLE CRUSADE. and Rev. George Spencer, brother of the late Premier Lord Althorpe, one of the first of the numerous band of Honorables and Reverends by which the Roman Catholic Church in England has been swelled so wonderfully-pub-lished "A Crusade," as he called it, for the con-version of England, that is, every one was to offer up certain prayers, so many times daily, for that "intent." I do not know how that for that " intent, Crusade" is going on: controversy, coupled with amounting, nearly, to mental imbecilityscene. But England is employing, in her turn, a machinery more complicated, potent, and it Primate Cutlen say accurately, more carnal, for the conversion of Ireland. English Episcopa-lians, through the instrumentality of a mighty staff of missionaries, readers and schoolmasters superintended by the Irish clergy-and Uiste and Scottish Presbyterians, with a similar agen-cy—have concentrated their efforts upon Conne-mara, Erris, Tyrrawley, Kerry, and other Celtic regions; and as many of the agents are Irish speaking converts, not a few of them priests, and as a literary and industrial education is a prominent part of the system, the unimpeachable tes-timeny of visitant Bishops, enlightened travelers and intelligent inspectors, records the with-drawment of tens of thousands from the church

come in to the rescue. A Committee of the clerical members has been appointed with unlimited command of funds, to counteract the apostacy; and Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity will be spread over the field of warfare, to encounter the Protestant "proselytizers." And if the impoverished "Celts" are as ready to make merchandise of their souls, and to traffic with their religion as Primate Cullen represents them, between the competitors for the possession of them, they are likely to make a good thing of it. Thus writes Dr. Cuilen, in his "Pastoral" on the Feast of the "Immaculate Conception," having declared Ireland under the protection of the Virgin.

Among those trials which require the exercise Among through a continuous and zeal, are the insidious machinations and open assaults of a fanaticism which abandons without remorse millions of its own machinations and open asseults of a fanaticism which abandons without remorse inilitons of its own people to the extremity of spiritual ignorance and moral destitution and, like its prototype in the Gospel, "compasses the sea and the land to make one prosclyte, and, when he is made, makes him the child of hell two-fold worse than themselves, by the total perversion of his moral nature—Mat., c. 23, 15. Propagating the Gospel by the agency of that mammon which it so emphatically deacounces—professing to inculcate the truth by a system of notorious faischood and hypocrisy—sending forth its aposities, not as those of old without scrip or purse, but armed with the pelf and comforts of this world, for the avowed purpose of purchasing the souls which have been bought not by silver or gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb unspotted and undefiled"—I Pet., I, IS. it seeks its converts whenever famine has prostrated the moral and physical energies of its victim, or pestilence has robbod the orphan of its protection. Glorying in its shame, it bonits of this sacrilegious traffic as a proof of superior sanctity, and points to the array of those ghastly victims whom it has drawn by such allurements not only from the lowest depths of destitution, but almost from the charnel house or the grave—as a counterpose to the moral weight and influence of those self-sacrificing and disinterested men, equally distinguished for their piety and learning, who have not only forfeited the wealth and honors of this world, but severed themselves from the most endeuring ties of kindred and friendship in embracing the truth, where alone it is to be found, in the bosom of the Catholic Church.

And a new paper, The Telegraph, is started by of England, and some other works advocating

Whichever party shall conquer in the crusade for the possession of the Ceits of Ireland—as it is a war with books, tongues, and pens as the weapons, and both sides boast of large funds-the objects and agents will have the best of it but the magistrates and police will have some trouble in keeping the peace.
ALL VOICES FOR RELIGIOUS WARFARE.

In looking over the Press, metropolitan and provincial, in England, Scotland and Ireland, one cannot but be struck with the amount of the leading articles and reported news devoted to religious warefare; and the crusading spirit seems, impartially, to have taken possession of seems, impartianty, to have taken possession of all religious communities;—as if some Peter the Hermit had sounded the trumpet, not to collect Christendom against the Infidels, but to muster Christian hosts to encounter one another. The Irish Roman Catholic Synod at Thurles declared against the education of their youth, as heretofore, in com-mon with their fellow Protestories. It mattered not the education of their youth, as heretofore, in common with their fellow Protestants. It mattered not that their greatest man, Bisnop Doyle, and their best, Primate Crolly, had been for united education: that, from the opening of Trinity College, Dublin, to Catholic students, almoss all the sons of the upper classes had graduated there—including the sons of O'Connell and Archbishop Slattery himself—and that great efforts were made to open all its advantages, emoluments, and fellowships to them and that the great majority of the prelates and clergy had declared in favor of the National Schools, against which no whisper of a charge of proselytism had ever been advanced. Primate Cullen came from Rome: in the hight of her confidence that England was ready to seek "to be reconciled," as in the days of Philip and Mary, and that she was already paramount in Ireland, she would have all her own way mount in Ireland, she would have all her own way— a university of her own for the Catholic students of the empire, and schools in which her doctrines should exclusively be taught, or the children should, as heretofore, not be taught all. In consequence, Protestants of all classes unite to

In consequence, Protestants of all classes unite to have the Parliamentary grant withdrawn from the exclusively ecclesiastical College of Maynooth. That institution had been starving on a parliamentary pittance of £9,000a year for it had been supposed that the prelates would urge, and the wealthy laity comply, and supplement the grant by large endowments, to make the college worthy of a great Cathohe country. But nothing of the kind was done, and the Prelates, and Trustees, and Professors, prevailed on the Lord Lieutenant, who prevailed upon Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, to triple the grant, and put it on the consolidated fund, that there might be no longer an annual discussion in Parliament about it. This was done Maynooth has an income from the Treasury not much less than the Dublin University from her lands, but with no trouble of collection or management. And having got this. Dublin University from her lands, but with no trouble of collection or management. And having got this, now the Prelates will establish a University of their own, upon the ruin—as they wish it to be—of the Queen's Colleges,—endowed for all, and with guarantees for the Catholis religion that their fathers never dreamed of,—and in Dublin, too, as antagonist to Trimity College. Let them have it, say the Protestants, but they shall not have £30,000 a year for Maynooth. In this sentiment and determination, all classes of Protestants are at one, the British Quarterly and the Dissenters of England, no less than the Dublin University Magazine, and the Episcopalius of Ireland.

of Ireland.

But, the whole community rings with controversy. If the Pratestants will compel Parliament to abolish the Maynooth Grant, the Catholics will go for the abolition of the Protestant Establishment. And wherever there is a majority of Catholic Electors, there a Catholic Representative is to be returned to Parliament—even to the putting out of men who have gone, and are ready to go "the whole hog," but are Protestants as Torrens McCulloch, Member for Dundaik. It is now, ultramontanism, not charity that covers the multitude of political aberrations. On the other hand, never did Press and Pulpit so groan under the "Anti-Popery" onset—not even in the time of James the Second. Penny and halfpenny magazines discuss the question—"Should Cardinal Wiseman be sent out of the kingdom! Should the Romish Clergy be put under surveillance!"—which, being interpreted, is, Should there be a Protestant Inquisition! And from the profusion with which "Addresses, accompanied by services of plate," are heaped upon those most vehement in beating the Protestant. Pulpit, drum Ecclesiastic," with Anti-Popery "fist, instead of a stick," I fancy that if any one should propose such a measure, plainly and in good earnest, he should have a statue with a suitable inscription.

REALITIES AND PROSPECTS.

The people will have education, in carnest, not in more only. The Nation asyst here are forty prospers. But, the whole community rings with controversy

The people will have education, in earnest, not in name only. The Nation says there are forty proselytizing schools in one parish in Dublin. The reason is, the children get a right, sound education in them, which they do not get in any of the Catholic schools, except in the few under the National Board. The Queen's Colleges contain more Catholic students than ever. The "University," when established, may rival them. If it equal them in Professors, a judicious course and thorough training, it will not put them down. Father Newman, the celebrated Catord convert, is President. Be is one of the first men of the day to intellect, scholarship will not put them down. Father Newman, the celebrated Exford convert, is President: he is one of the first men of the day for intellect, scholarship and devotedness. but when Dr. Achilli entered an action against the publisher of his Lectures, and denied by affidavit all his charges of seduction, adultery, and even worse, he should have had the moral courage to take the responsibility himself, brought forward his proofs, and either established or retracted his charges.

Our farmers with have a Tenant right. The new lanclords don't object to an equitable law, the old ones—a few wrong-headed ones, like the Marquis of Londonderry, excepted—are courting popularity and eating public dinners given by their tenantry. And now the English farmers are joining in the cry of "Agricultural Reform."

It appears, too, that we are is have a Western Packet Station, either at Galway, if Mr. Wagstaff's experiment succeeds, or eisewhere h the documents forwarded by the Ambassador shall seem to make another port more eligible, but America is to come

another port more eligible, but America is to come in to the rescue of Ireland, our own Government having exhausted ingenuity in discovering reasons for not giving us one. Our practical, enterprising for not giving us one. Our practical, enterprising capitalists—we have a few—and our Agricultural improvers and Manufacturers are looking up. And of course, railway lines in all directions are in preparation for the approaching session of Parliament

And our law courts, that have been very hum-And our law courts, that have been very numerous of late, are soon to be enlivened with an action.—Birch, proprietor of The World newspaper (weekly) against Sir William Somerville, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as representing the Government. The plaintiff alleges that some five thousand pounds are due him for services rendered to order in the time of the abortive insurrection of '18. The in the time of the abortive insurrection of 48. In defendant denies the order, and the services, and call for a "bill of particulars." The "bill of particu-lars" has been furnished, and the case is to go to jury. These who love to get a peep behind the scenes, and see how the Castle influences a certain jury. These who love to get a peep behind the scenes, and see how the Castle influences a certal description of the newspaper press, expect a goodeal of fun in the disclosures that will be made.

A SHARP LETTER .- Mr. Samuel Gurney, the eminent Quaker merchant and philanthro pist, has been engaged in a controversy with Gen, Sir William Napier, upon the origin and conduct of the Caffre war. It grew out of some remarks made by Mr. Gurney, and two or three letters have been exchanged through the columns of The London Times. The last letter is a model of wit and conciseness, and we copy it accord ingly. It loses nothing by the Quaker style of speech which the General adopts in unitation of his antagonist:

the reporter of thy discourse has put words into thy mouth which were not uttered, he is to be blamed and so far thou art exonerated from the charge of injustice but thou dost again, without solid foundation, vilify military men, saying, "They are far too liable to look to the sword for the settlement of interesting disputes." ternational disputes."

I say unto thee in reply, that since the days of

Mariborough military men have never had recourse at all to the sword for the settlement of international disputes, and it is not becoming to charge them with

t as an offense.

Mark, Friend, political and commercial men they Mark, Friend, political and commercial men they are who have always had recourse to the sword. The soldier makes war, but he does not declare it. The political men declare war, and generally for commercial interests, but when the nation is thus embroiled with its neighbors the soldier saves it from danger. He draws the sword at the command of his country, but he has nothing to do with the sin, if it be one, of having "recourse to the sword for the settling of international disputes." He fights sternly to save the nation from the consequences of its own act, namely—declaring war but he loves not war. Why should he! What does he gain by it! Death, wounds, pain, disease, premature old age and poverty, and insult when its services are no longer in request. Is that justice, Friend! Is it creditable!

"Thou hast said, "Military men are far too liable to look to the sword," meaning, of course, more liable

"Thou hast said," Minitary men are far to blade to look to the sword," meaning, of course, more habic than politicians and commercial men. Was George Grenville, whose stamp act produced the American War of Independence, a military man!

Was Mr. Pitt, who made the long wars with Prance,

Was the Honorable Company of Traders, which from a factory on the Hooghly, extended its bounds by wars to a mighly empire, composed of military or commercial men! Was Warren Hastings a military Governor! Was

Was Warren Hastings a inhicity Governor who declared war against China to enable rouheaded old rats to smuggle opium, in defiance of the laws of that great state and of morality!

Were they military Governors who commenced the Alighan war, the Punjaub war! Were those military commenced the Alighan war, the Sunjaub war!

tary or commercial men, who established and cur-ricel en the slave-trade with all its African wars-that trade which has recently been declared by Lord Paimersten to be unapproachable in atrocity, though

all the other crimes of all nations, in all times, were all the other crimes of all nations, in all times, were heaped together for the comparison!

And think not. Friend, though I have confined my justification of miniary Governors to Sir George Napier, that he cally can claim exemption from thy censures. Irquire and thou will find it is not so. Coase therefore, if thou woulds be counted among the just to vilify soldiers. And Friend, thou hast not yet answered my question, What manner of men be they who supply the Caffies with arms and amountation. Now 21.

W. Napier, Lieutenant General.

WISCONSIN.

Northern Wisconsin-Settlers et Speculators,

RANSOM SMITH, who is now looking over the Western States in quest of a suitable location for "the Western Farm and Village Association" of New-York Mechanies and Laborers, writes to his constituents as follows :

ciation " of New-) ork Mechanics and Laborers, writes to his constituents as follows:

Ripox, (Wisc...) Monday, Nov. 25, 1851.

I shall offer no apologies for not writing to you soomer, although I might offer many, which excounts and a new country. I shall make no effort to dazzle or please by giving glowing descriptions of gilded skies and other ideal beauties, but proceed to give you the result of my travels up to this time.

I am now examining the lands styled the Indian lands, lying between the Woof and Fox, and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. From this point I shall pass on to the Mississippi and Minnesota. I find these northern lands of a ligher soil and more story than those in more southern localities. The rush of emigration to the sei ance is absolutely aslonishing, and the eagerness to get possession of them is indescribable. Land in this vicinity is now worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre, although it has been out of Government hands but from three to ten years. Much of the land styled the Indian lands, which has not as yet been surveyed or brought into market, is already settled along the rivers, and many villages and mills are rapicly crowding in, though the Indian title has been extunguished but about three years. The desire of cotaining lands by the settlers, in advance of speculators, has been so great in this section, that they (the settlers) have paid as high is 40 per cent to the capitalists' money. Our Government is making ridiculous work of selling our public lands and the soomer some radical change is breught about by which the actual settler can get hold of the soil, without embarrassment, the better. This is a beautuful and productive country, but is suffering greatly from want of proper culture. The owners of the land have either exhausted their means in buying too much, or are holding on to what they have for purposes of speculation, consequently, there is a great tack of the first conforts and necessaries of life, such as fences, dwellings, out-houses, fruit-trees, roads, &c.

Our plan promis

muster, but I have no doubt we shall be equal to the task.

I am happy to be here at this season of the year, as I am better able to judge of what has to be endured than if I had gone over the ground in summer. I feel that this is as good a place for a home as NewYork or Pennsylvania, and this is the sentiment of those of my friends who have resided here.

In my next communication, I hope I shall be able to furnish such information as will warrant the Association in the appointment of their Committee of

sociation in the appointment of their Committee of Reexamination. We have a great work on hand, and I hope and trust we shall be able to complete it gloriously. Don't failer, but persevere, for our prospects are flattering.

Yours, devotedly, Rawson Shith.

Rio Grande Correspondence.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.
Rio Grande City, Nov. 20, 1851

I have just returned from a visit to Gen. Carvajai's camp at New-Camargo, nearly opposite this place on the Mexican side. He has about 250 this place on the Mexican side. He has would always men, principally Americans, and is daily recruiting. Col. Wheat arrived from Revnosa night before last, with about 100 men, and Capt. McLean also reached camp with 45 Mexicans, recruited in Brownsyille, principally mounted men. This last company Carvajal has determined to arm with lances and carbines,

principally mounted men. This last company Carvajal has determined to arm with lances and carbines, and make the nucleus of a regiment of lancers.

The troops had just returned from a daring expedition into the heart of New Leon, in the course of which they penetrated beyond the town of China, and frightened a superior force under Jauregui, so badly that they retreated with precipitate haste to Monterey. Hearing that Gen. Jauregui had marched from Monterey with the intention of joining Avalos at Matamoros, Gen. Carvajal determined to intercept him on the road, and accordingly started from Reynosa on the morning of the 3d inst., with about 100 Mexicans and 26 Americans, the latter under the command of Major Andrew Walker, who had been promoted from a Captsin for his gallantry in defeating, with 25 or 30 men, over 200 Mexican cavalry, during the retreat from Matamoros.

They passed up to near China, their force gradually reducing, from sickness and desertion, to about 89 men. Marching principally by night, and not permitting themselves to be seen by any one, they followed in Jauregui's track, waiting for a favorable opportunity to surprise him with their diminished forces. They had ascertained that Gen. Jauregui was in command of 259 Mexican cavalry and 39 Seminole Indians.

On the 16th Lauregui arrived in the town of Alda-

mas, and that night, by a forced march, Carvaja headed him, and took up a position in a spot favor able for an ambuscade. By some mischance, how able for an ambuscade. By some mischance, how-ever, Carvajal's men were seen in their movement by one of Jauregui's scouts, who reported it to his general, and in the morning Gen. Jauregui, with all his forces, was in rapid retreat for Monterey. In the worn-out condition of Carvajal's force, pursuit was out of the question, and satisfied with having made a force more than treble his own retreat be-fore him, and with having the complete control of the country between Monterey, and Matamoros, Carvajal returned to his camp at New-Camargo on the 16th inst.

In the course of a long conversation 1 held with In the course of a long conversation I need with Gen. Carvajal, he stated that the attack on Matamo ros was undertaken in obedience to the wishes of his friends and the express solicitations of the principal citizers of Matamoros. His own judgment isclined him to march immediately upon Monterey, which was at that time garrisoned by only 160 men, and where he was certain of support from the cati-

The possession of this place, which he thinks he The possession of this place, which he taims at could have acquired without firing a shot, would have given him command of the entire country between it and Matamoros, placed him in possession of fourteen pieces of artillery, with the necessary ammunition, and opened a market for all the goods entering at the ports of Camargo and Reynoss, under his reformed tariff.

entering at the ports of Camargo and Reynoss, under his reformed tariff.

He attributes his failure in Matamoros partly to the intrigues of Messrs. Under and Bousigues, the respective Vice Consuls of England and France, and partly to Gen. Canales, who, finding himself disappointed in obtaining the command of the revolutionary forces, tampered with the commander and officers of the National Guard, and induced them to to take part against him, by persuading them that the movement was decidedly an American one, and that its success would result in the entire subjugation of their country and destruction of their religion. Some color was given to this from the fact of Carvajal being a Protestant.

When he first appeared before Matamoros, his camp was visited by the cars and a few of the principal citizens of the town, who told him that if he would disband the Americans in his command, and send them across the river, the National Guard would immediately attack Avalos in his quarters, and force him to capitulate or leave the city. To this Carvajal replied that he had invited the Americans to cooperate in the revolution and that he would not now abandon them. From the moment he ascertained that the National Guard were acting with Avalos, Carvajal said he was convinced that he could not, destitute as he was of artillery, except an old 6-pounder, drive the Mexican troops from the city.

His only wish was to induce them to come out and

His only wish was to induce them to come out and intention of carrying out his original design against Monterey. On the retreat, however, his forces became entirely disorganized, owing to causes which have already been detailed, and he was now forced to wait for reinforcements before he could again

commence operations.

He complained that the number of his force before Matamoros had been much overstated, and said that he had seldom more than 360, and at no time over 460 men in camp. He spoke in the highest terms of the coolness and bravery of most of his officers, both during the fight and in the retreat, particularly Cols Ford and Wheat, Majors McMicken, Everett and Walker, Capts. Norton, Howell, Edmonson, Brown, and others. Among the Mexicans, Major Gonzales, Capt. Jesus Garcia and Cols. Cabasos were conspicuous.

Major Gonzales, Capt. Jesus Garcia and Cols. Casass were conspicuous.

Gen. Carvajai spoke in the most consident terms of soon receiving sufficient reenforcements from different points in Texas and Mexico to enable him again to take the field. Col. Ford and various other officers are recruiting in Texas. Two companies from Eagle Pass and Laredo, numbering about 150 men, are said to be on their way.

Col. Bruno. a merchant of Camargo, is raising a battalion of cavalry among the mustangers, vaneros, dc., of the prairies, 200 of whom were daily expected in camp, and the Ayuntamiento of Camargo has issued a decree ordering all the male citizens of the town, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, to take up arms and serve in the Liberating Army for

the nation, which no Hungarian can ever cease to love, taxation and amoyance from the officials. this is all they have now. It is notorious that scarcely one among them will hold a simple office in Hungary now, under the Austrian Government.

Who can doubt that all these classes would combine, heart and hand, with the Hungarians, in any national attempt for Freedom:

In fact, I heard the most constant hints of this everywhere. Every rank and nationality felt its degradation. I was assured, and I have had it confirmed by correspondence in Government journals, that the various tribes were on the very verge of revolt. The Wallachs had found that the emissaries of Government had cheated them in every way, and both Croats and they were becoming more and more united with the Magyars in their common misfortunes.

There was no greater proof of this to me than the growing popularity of the name of Magyar, now when the Magyars were in disgrace with every loyal Austrian—such that the census this year would show eight millions of Magyars, instead of five millions—the expected returns. A most remarkable fact, and confirmed to me by the Royal Chief of Police in

Hungary, in whose house I had the honor to be in arrest in Peth.

For myself, I do not have the remotest doubt,
For myself, I do not have the remotest doubt,
Bor Co I believe, has any reflecting man in Hungary,
that at any revolt, promising a fair success, every
class and nationality of the land would rise, as one

class and nationality of the lame would have man.

Though traveling through the country for other objects. I could not but notice one fact, which was exceeding y cheering, as affecting the chances of a future struggle—and this was—the large number of young able-bodied men, in the villages. I remember, in journeying through Holstein, at the time of the war, I was most painfully struck with the want of young men in the towns and villages. I had expected to find a similar appearance in Hungary.—But it was not at all the case. The villages, which rivisted had sent out the largest and most valiant pected to find a similar appearance in Hungary.—But it was not at all the case. The villages, which I visited had sent out the largest and most valiant corps of the Hungarian army. Yet I was surprised often at the crowded aspect of them—at the numbers of vigorous, fine looking men, everywhere. Nor does the interior of the country at all show the desolating effects of the war, as the borders do.—Those desolate, wasted scenes which one sees in the villages along the upper Danube, or in the mountains of Siebenburgen, do not appear at all on the Great Plain, within the Theiss, where are the heart and sinew of the Hungarian race. I often inquired of my friends about this unexpected appearance of the land.

They replied, and I have no doubt correctly, that

the land.

They replied, and I have no doubt correctly, that the country is exceedingly populous, and from the healthy habits of the people, more than usually filled with able-bodied men, and that it has happened here, as very often in war, that the bravest soldiers have escaped the best.

This was confirmed to me, afterward, by my experience in a village of the Haiducks. These passants had equipped several regiments at their own expense, and their soldiers were notoriously the most fearless—yes, the most venturously brave—in the whole Hungarian army: but, as they informed me, scarcely any of the families of the village had especially suffered from the two years war.

However it may be explained, I have no doubt of the fact, often asserted to me by the Hungarians, that, employing their old efficient military organization, an army of 300,000 vigorous men could be raised in a few days, from the whole people, to fight for Hungary.

Then it should be further remembered, that over

where shown.

I had thought I should see among the people a state
of feeling like what I had observed in many parts of

in the fury of madness.

The world has witnessed many terribles struggles

and 1849.
For the intervention of Russia, nothing would be of use except the direct interence of England. And even that might be found of no avail. But careful men are of opinion, that if Austria could be threatened on any other side, as for instance, by Democratic insurrections in Italy, Hungary could defend herself, even now, against them both. With the Nation united as it is now, without treachery in her councils, and under the tremendous energy of degrees, what might not be accomplished.

despair, what might not be accomplished!

But of all the events which promise brightly for

Cossuth.

His long imprisonment, the churlish refusal of the

I must say, with all the incredible accounts I had

ator, for oriental audiences.

We have seen him here, and the universal voice has prencunced him a great and earnest man, with the highest and noblest principles, and with a mind quite as much tending to the philosophical and logical, as to poetry or imagination. His speeches have been crowded with thought, and the fine touches of "cratory" have been the simplest and most touch.

been crowded with thought, and the fine touches of "cratory" have been the simplest and most touching which the record of eloquence can give. The official section which the record of eloquence can give. The official section with the record of eloquence can give. The official section with the record of eloquence can give. The official section with the section of the man, the tact and the wide and well-arranged information, have quite as much surprised people as his magination or his logic.

Hungary has gained more within a fortnight here in England, than it has for two years before. The impression is very wide-spread, and very deeply planted in all the middle and common classes, that the time is near when a groat stroke can be struck for European freedom. One hears this repeated from a thousand sources.

Even the most sober and moderate journals—as The Economist—and besides, one of the great organs of the old Tory party, expressly say, that this journey of Kossuth will probably be the turning point in the destines of Europe.

I find, too, everywhere in Europe, that our own public men of all parties are coming more and more table general and recommon that some change will some the second second to the product of the pr

ploy these sympathies look well to it.

In view of these various considerations, and from a knowledge of the present condition of the people, I say with the utmost confidence, there is every reason to hope for Hungary's deliverance.

And to you, Hungarians, in whatever part of the world these words may reach you, I say, do not despoir of your country. Our company expressions upon the progression of the specific of the company of the progression of the specific of the specif

might be \$100 copies, with Kossuth's autograph, for such as could buy them.

Tribune. What think you of the plan?

B. FRANKLIN. I The idea is a good one: but whether seems exceedingly doubtful.

Dunlin, Friday, Nov. 21, 1851. THE UNEASINESS OF EUROPEAN NATIONS.

Most look to France,-most dissatisfied with herself, parties most nearly balanced; and, in the ward Austria, England, Italy,-sure, if inter nally convulsed, to draw some, or all, into the vortex. And Austria,-and of course her brothe despots, Frederick, William and Nicholas,-is dissatisfied with England, for the triumphant enthusiasm amid which Kossuth is making his "Progresses,"-the man whom Louis Napoleon warned off the soil of France, lest his presence cracy on the one hand, and offend his Austrian ally on the other. And England is alarmed for the possible influence of any commotions in France on her democracy; but still more for thaof Austria, through the Popedom, on Catholic Ireland. For Dr. Cahill, who is now the popular clerical agitator,-who is carried from place to place, preaching Public Serportunity for political demonstrations, not only over Ireland, but throughout England and Scotland, in a series of letters which he is writing to Lord John Russell, on the "persecuall the while changing their religion, as readily as the cut of their coats." And he adds, "that in dignity and official position, and his superiors in intellectual and moral worth, for the publication and circulation of these letters all over Eu-rope,"—and this, in connection with England's Colonial difficulties, and Ireland's disaffection,

Some time ago, Father Ignatius-that is, Hon

of their fathers. But the "Catholic Defense Association" has

truth, where alone it is to be found, in the Josom of the Catholic Church.

And a new paper, The Telegraph, is started by Messrs, Keogh, Reynolds, and "The Irish Brigade." The Tablet being considered vulgar and unliterary, and Lucas, its editor, having mortality offended them, insinuating that they were for the Graymant, and The Freeners. to the Government-and The Freeman though advocating Romanism, being the proper-ty of Protestants, and edited by Dr. Gray, a Protestant-and though Frederick William Conway, proprietor and editor of The Eccuring Post, has, lately conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, vet that paper advocates liberal Catholicism The new paper is to be edited by Da Maccabe, formerly a reporter for The Morning Chronicle, and known as the author of a Catholic History